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IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN

NATAL DAY OF THE MARTYR PRESIDENT FULLY OBSERVED.

Governor McKinley Greeted with an Ovation at Albany—General King Paid a Tribute at the Baltimore Banquet—In Boston Ex-Consul Sewall Mentions the Name of Thomas B. Reed as the Next President of the United States.

Albany, Feb. 12.—The Unconditional Republican club to-night celebrated Lincoln's birthday with a banquet at the Hotel Kenmore. Over 400 people were seated about a "U" shaped table. Eugene Burlingame, president of the organization, presided. With him at the head of the table were seated Governor McKinley of Ohio, General Horace Porter, Governor Morton, Lieutenant Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish. Among the guests were Chief Judge Andrews of the court of appeals, the republican state officers, and the most prominent republican leaders in the section. President Burlingame, in introducing Governor Morton, mentioned the names of ex-Speaker Reed and Governor McKinley, which were loudly applauded. The governor's remarks were brief. He said he was pleased to be a party to the welcome of his old congressional friend, Major McKinley. When Governor McKinley was introduced he was tendered an ovation. He had for his toast "Lincoln's Reliance Upon the People." He said in part:

"We meet to do honor to one whose achievements have heightened human aspirations and broadened the field of opportunity to the races of men. While the party with which we stand can justly claim him his fame has leaped the bounds of party and country and now belongs to mankind. What were the traits which made him leader and master without a rival in the greatest crisis in our country? Lincoln had sublime faith in the plain people. He walked with and among them. Among the statesmen of America Lincoln is the true democrat, and Franklin, perhaps, excepted, the first great one. Lincoln had that happy, peculiar habit which few public men have attained, of looking away from the deceptive and misleading influences about him straight into the hearts of the people."

"The greatest names in American history are Washington and Lincoln. The fame of each will never die, and it will grow with the ages. Lincoln taught us that no party or partisan can escape reality; that no party can escape reality; that no party advantage, or presumed party advantage, should ever swerve us from the plain path of duty which is ever the path of honor and distinction. Governor McKinley was frequently applauded. General Horace Porter finished the toast list, responding to "Lincoln and Grant."

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12.—Lincoln day was celebrated by the Young Men's Republican club with a banquet to-day at the Rennett, at which most of the prominent republicans of the state and several republican statesmen were present from Washington. General A. E. King paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. United States Senator Allison of Iowa responded to the toast, "The Republic at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century," and pictured unceasing success to the republican party.

In reply to the toast "Party Organization," Hon. J. H. Manley of Maine, secretary of the national republican committee, said "no great work can be accomplished unless it relies for success upon organization. But the organization of a party is simply to do the party's will and carry out its wishes as laid down in convention, platform and instructions. Whenever it seeks to exert power outside of these limits it becomes a danger and a menace. It is not created to control or dictate to conventions, nor to distribute or aid in patronage. Lincoln declared that this was 'a government by the people and for the people.' This doctrine is the foundation of our party. If we apply it to the organization of the party the organization will always be right. The republican party has set its face with unyielding hostility to every attempt which may be construed into bossism. Leadership it seeks and desires."

"The day has gone forever and I rejoice in it when large expenditures for the success of the party will be needed. The organization should remember that the party stands on the highest standards of public service. If the organization will always keep before it the great doctrine of Mr. Lincoln then the victories of 1864, which were the triumph of the party's principles, will be the buterunners of the greater victory in 1896, restoring to the republican party this government in all its branches—a victory which will mean good politics, good government, good times."

Congressman Brewster of Pennsylvania talked about the "Young Men of the Country." "They rightfully belong to the republican party," he said.

Brooklyn, Feb. 12.—The anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated to-night by a banquet at the Union League club. About 250 guests were present. Toasts were responded to by Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton college; United States Senator Frye of Maine; General Miles, U. S. A.; General Charles Hamlin of Maine and Rev. H. M. Gallagher, LL. D.

Senator Frye's theme was "The Republican Party—Its Achievements in the Past and Responsibilities in the Future."

Boston, Feb. 12.—The Middlesex club at Young's to-night observed its annual dinner and Lincoln night and the gathering was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that ever enjoyed the club's hospitality. Congressman Boutelle and H. M. Sewall were the chief speakers and their remarks were received with cheers upon cheers. Congressman Pritchard of North Carolina,

who was expected to attend and whose utterances were anticipated with unusual interest, was unable to be present. Ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, president of the club, presided and in a quite lengthy speech presented Congressman Boutelle as the first speaker. Mr. Boutelle was received with great enthusiasm.

Concerning the charges that had been made in certain democratic papers that if the republicans would fall in with the suggestions of President Cleveland a way could be found out of the present difficulties, he said there had been all sorts of false lights along shore. The only safety lantern that has appeared above the horizon was uplifted in the house of representatives a week ago by the recognized leader of the republican party—Mr. Reed—when he offered a proposition which would temporarily relieve the difficulties of the treasury and assure the maintenance of public credit. We gave for that proposition the solid republican vote and when that proposition was pending one of the sound money leaders on the democratic side, Mr. Hendrix of New York, telephoned to the chief magistrate his judgment that by combining features of the Springer bill and the Reed proposition we could command the majority and come to the relief of the treasury. Partisanship intervened against patriotism, the order was not given and when we went to ballot not one solitary democrat responded to that olive branch from the republican side. There has never been a moment when the republicans have not been ready to unite upon any feasible plan to come to the relief of the enfeebled credit of the treasury and many of us have strained our judgment so far as to even vote for the entire proposition of the democrats, I am among the number after they had contemptuously scorned our proposition.

But, gentlemen, said the speaker, I desire to suggest that in considering the present condition you bear in mind that the evil lies deeper than a mere question of currency reform. There has been a persistent, determined, political purpose to divert public attention from tariff legislation that has been a disgrace to the party that originated it. To-day the trouble with the United States is simply the trouble that finds its cause in the over-banking of the court in the United States. It is the trouble of a fellow who is paying out more money than he is taking in. And I would not be afraid to take a contract here to-night that if you will give me a system of legislation in which the energies of the country shall be in motion as they were in 1890 and 1892, and pour into the treasury more than it requires to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, I will solve all the difficulties of your currency questions without trouble whatever. The whole trouble to-day is the emphysema of political quacks.

Ex-Consul Sewall followed in a scathing denunciation of President Cleveland's foreign policy, which, he said, had caused many deserters from the democratic party. Sewall suggested that Hon. Thomas B. Reed as the next president, Henry Cabot Lodge as secretary of state, and Congressman Boutelle for secretary of the navy. Then, he said, we should have a foreign policy with some Americanism in it. His suggestions were loudly applauded.

Other speakers of the evening were ex-Governor J. D. Long and Rev. E. A. Horton, and an original poem was read by Mrs. Cassius M. Gifford. Chicago, Feb. 12.—The eighth celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln by the National Union took place this evening at the Auditorium. The celebration took the form of a concert, and address appropriate to the occasion. At the conclusion of the musical entertainment the speaker of the evening, Hon. Henry Watterson, was introduced.

Mr. Watterson spoke of the early life of Lincoln, paid a glowing tribute to Judge Douglas and then narrated his personal recollections of Lincoln. Continuing Mr. Watterson said: "Throughout the wild contention that preceded the war amid the lurid passions that attended the war itself not one bitter or narrow word escaped the lips of Lincoln whilst there was hardly a day when he was not projecting his big, sturdy personality between some southern orator and woman and danger. After the formal interview at the famous Hampton Roads conference when the Confederate commissioners, Stephens, Campbell and Hunter, had traversed the field of discussion with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, Mr. Lincoln took Mr. Stephens aside and, placing his arm over his shoulder, pointed to a sheet of paper he held in his other hand and said:

"Stephens, write Union at the top of that page, and you may write below whatever else you please."

In the preceding conversation Mr. Lincoln had intimated that payment for the slaves was a possible agreement for re-union. He based that statement upon a proposal he already had in hand to appropriate \$400,000,000 to this purpose. When we are dead and gone the private memorabilia of those who really knew what terms were offered the nation—within ninety days of its total collapse—will show that in the individual judgment of all of them the wisdom of the situation said accept. And why were they not accepted? It was the will of God that there should be a new birth of freedom, and this could only be reached by the complete obliteration and extinction of the very idea of slavery. God struck Lincoln down in the manner of his triumph to attain it; God blighted the south to obtain it; God's will be done! But let no southern man point his finger to me because I canonize Abraham Lincoln, for he was the only friend we had when friends were most in need. He was the man who wanted to preserve us intact, to save us from the waves of passion and plunder at our doors."

Sentenced to Fifty Years.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 12.—In the United States court to-day Bill Cook, the notorious outlaw, was found guilty on half a dozen counts and sentenced to a fifty years in the New York state penitentiary at Albany. He took his sentence unflinchingly.

CARLISLE PUT UNDER FIRE

WAS FOR TWO HOURS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

He Furnished the Committee With a Copy of the Contract With the Syndicate Which Recently Agreed to Purchase the Issue of New Bonds.

Washington, Feb. 12.—For three hours to-day the ways and means committee was in session. For two hours of this time Secretary Carlisle was before it. He furnished the committee a copy of the contract with the syndicate which recently agreed to purchase the new bonds.

The contract was very short, but at the secretary's request a resolution was adopted by the committee that none of the proceedings connected with this document should be made public. The secretary was subjected to a running fire of questions from the members present. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio wanted to know why these bonds were to be sold to the syndicate at a price 6 per cent. below the quotation for the fairs. The secretary replied that the administration had made the best terms possible. Being asked if an attempt had been made to secure the sense of the country, the secretary replied in the negative. This precipitated a discussion, in which the administration was severely criticized by democrats and republicans alike. Before leaving the secretary suggested that a proposition be reported from the committee to relieve the treasury from redeeming national bank currency and compelling the banks to establish an agency for the redemption of their own currency. The effect of this proposition would be practically to restore the law as it stood before 1874.

Mr. Tarsney of Missouri offered a resolution that power be given the administration to issue a 3 per cent. gold bond when such action became necessary to protect the gold reserve in the treasury. It also provided that none of this money should be used for the current expenses of the government. The resolution offered by Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, yesterday, looking to the issuance of sixty-two millions of bonds payable in gold also came up for consideration and it drew from Mr. Croker of New York an emphatic declaration that he would oppose this proposition and any other which looked to the indorsement of the contract with the foreign syndicate.

Messrs. Reed and Hopkins questioned Secretary Carlisle at length regarding the necessity for an issue of gold bonds. They asked him if he thought that such an issue of bonds would stop the drain of gold and whether some of the money would not be used to meet current expenditures. They asked about the estimated receipts of the government for the calendar year and if the secretary really believed there would be a surplus within ten months.

The secretary answered frankly, and coming back to the question of conducting for sale of bonds, he insisted that no favoritism had been shown; that the administration had consulted with leading eastern bankers upon the subject and had made the best terms it could and would have done better if possible. After the secretary's withdrawal the various propositions were ordered referred to a sub-committee, which reported to the full committee at 3 o'clock. The democrats are Messrs. Wilson, Tarsney and Bryan. Messrs. Payne and Hopkins were republicans. After the committee had adjourned the republicans selected Messrs. Reed and Hopkins.

Later fuller details of what occurred between Mr. Carlisle and the committee came out. The contract with the syndicate covered two typewritten pages, which the secretary read. The contract was signed by J. Edgar Morgan of New York for J. S. Morgan of London, by August Belmont of New York for N. W. Rothschild of London, and by Secretary Carlisle. It was witnessed by Francis L. Stetson of New York, the president's former law partner. Secretary Carlisle asked that secrecy be observed regarding the terms of the contract, because if the manner and time of paying for the bonds were made known bankers and others might corner the gold, which the syndicate must procure, and thus embarrass it. He added that so far as the government was concerned there was nothing to conceal.

At one point in the hearing Mr. Reed referred to the drain of gold from the treasury and reported the argument that has frequently been made, that if the greenbacks were retired the gold reserve would not need further replenishing.

Mr. Carlisle then informed the committee that under the law of 1874 national bank notes may be redeemed in greenbacks. It was for this reason that he subsequently suggested that an amendment be made to the law which will relieve the treasury from redeeming the national bank notes and compelling the banks to establish an agency for the redemption of their currency. A considerable part of Secretary Carlisle's remarks had reference to this provision, upon which the members seemed to desire the fullest information.

The sub-committee to which the propositions were referred was late in assembling. It was in session an hour, and finally agreed that a bill be reported to the committee embodying the president's recommendation for a 3 per cent. gold bond. It was provided that the gold thus received should not be used for current expenses and the bill repeated that part of the national law which permits national bank notes to be redeemed in greenbacks.

The question was asked if a minority report would be made. Mr. Reed replied that this was not his plan and he would favor a proposition looking to an increase of revenue. Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution going to show that the payment of these bonds in gold would be an abandonment of our time-honored policy, and Mr. Bryan

of Nebraska followed with a resolution requiring that all obligations be paid in silver. After some discussion and without action upon the proposition reported to the full committee an adjournment was taken until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Barnum Estate Sued.

New York, Feb. 12.—Helen B. Renell, a grand-daughter of the late P. T. Barnum, has brought suit in the supreme court for a partition of a portion of a portion of the estate left by the showman. The property is located in various parts of Brooklyn. It was purchased by Mr. Barnum in 1852 and has increased greatly in value.

Another Storm Coming.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The weather bureau has received information that another big storm is developing off the north Pacific coast. Storms arising in that section move, as a rule, along the northern edge of the United States and leave their effects also in the New England and middle states. A ridge of high pressure extends from the west of the Gulf. Snow during the next twenty-four hours is predicted for all the middle and New England states, and for a number of other states.

Will Race in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Feb. 12.—There will be two weeks of racing at the Buffalo Driving Park this season, despite the constitutional amendments prohibiting betting and the keen rivalry of the tracks.

Not Yet Heard Of.

New York, Feb. 12.—The Standard Oil barge 58, which broke away from the towing steamer Maverick, off Barnegat, has not yet been heard of. The steamer Maverick and the tug C. W. Morse and Taurus, which are looking for the missing barge, have not returned, and anxiety is felt for the ten men aboard the barge.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Given by Postmaster General Regarding Carriers' Salaries.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The postmaster general rendered the following decision in the matter of carriers' overtime.

Hereafter a carrier who is a member of a board of examiners shall receive full pay for each day he is engaged with the other members in conducting an examination, and the sub-carrier who serves his route shall be paid at the rate of the compensation of the letter carrier. The orders of this office fixing and defining the duties of letter carriers shall not affect a carrier on the days he is actually employed as a member of a local board of examiners conducting a civil service examination.

The eight-hour law, however, must be strictly complied with and under no circumstances should a carrier be permitted to consume more than eight hours per day as a member of the local board of examiners.

Report Given Adversely.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day reported adversely the joint resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. No written report was submitted. A written minority report in favor of an amendment to the constitution providing for such election was submitted by Senator Turpie, Mitchell and Palmer.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

It Was Given Before the Manhattan Athletic Club.

New York, Feb. 12.—The third subscription boxing entertainment given by the new Manhattan Athletic club to-night was largely attended. A program of six bouts of six rounds each had been prepared and the sport was of a high order. The opening was between Frank Zimpher of Buffalo and Dolly Lyons of this city at 115 pounds. The judges pronounced it a draw. The second bout was between Mike Kelley of Rochester and Charley Miller of this city at 124 pounds. It was a slugging affair and the referee gave the bout to Miller.

The next contest was between Leahy of Boston and Martie McCue of this city at 124 pounds. In the second round McCue landed heavily several times over Leahy's head—blows which finally brought him to the floor. In the third round McCue landed a right on his opponent's jaw and the Boston man fell forward on his face. The referee then stopped the bout and declared McCue the victor.

The fourth bout was between Sam Tonkins of Astoria and James Fox of Philadelphia at 135 pounds. Tonkins is a noted hard hitter. In the fifth round Fox would have been knocked out had the referee not stopped the bout. He gave Tonkins the decision.

Frank Erne of Buffalo had been booked to meet Jerry Marshall in the last bout, but the Australian was sick and the match-maker was unable to secure a substitute. The final bout was therefore the one between James Holmes and Eddie Listman, both of this city, at catch weights. Listman threw himself down without being hit so often that the referee stopped the contest in the second round and declared Holmes the victor.

Exiles Entered Suit.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 12.—Cranston, Muller and Johnston, the three exiles from Hawaii, have entered suit against the captain of the Warimoo and the Canadian-Australian Steamship company for \$4,000. They allege false arrest and imprisonment, they were not given a trial and were held as prisoners on the steamer. Cranston denies that he was charged with having designed to use dynamite.

ONE THOUSAND STRONG.

GREAT RALLY OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS LAST NIGHT.

Banquet Hall Thronged to Overflowing—A Rousing Demonstration—Many Spirited and Eloquent Addresses—Music and Song—A Notable Occasion.

No more enthusiastic meeting has been held in New Haven in many years than the large rally at the Lincoln memorial banquet in Banquet hall last evening. Nearly 1,000 men were present and the long tables ranged across the hall were occupied by ardent supporters of the party, which Lincoln helped to build. The tables were loaded with tempting viands and when the turmoil of the battle on them had abated, the dilapidated appearance of what had been well filled dishes showed that ample justice had been done the feast.

The opening song, "A Thousand Strong To-night," written by William Edward Penney of this city, was sung forth from the hundreds of throats to the stirring tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

Professor George D. Watrous, who was to speak on "Origin and Early Struggle of Our Club" was ill and unable to be present. Attorney J. P. Goodhart, however, went over the history of the club, telling how it was organized at a time which would cause its remembrance to be carried down through history in connection with the campaign of 1894. The enthusiastic James G. Blaine, who gave birth to the club. The birth of the club was the result of inspiration and a belief that the principles of the republican party were born to live. Mr. Goodhart then touched on other facts in the history of the club and concluded with the wish that its prosperity might continue to increase.

"A Young Republican" was responded to by Jacob Ullman, who said that although the time was when it was thought that a man must be gray haired and wrinkled before he could be recognized in politics, yet it is now realized that the young men and their work are a great factor to take into consideration for the success of party principles. Those who are earnest and steady in principle are the men who are honored by their fellows and this is proved by the election of our present mayor.

Frederick S. Perry, secretary of the club in this city, spoke of "The Club To-day" and attributed its prosperity at present to a great extent due to the efforts of President Farnsworth. He spoke of the need of quarters which would accommodate the growing numbers of the club and said that plans are now on foot to consummate this.

"The Future of the Club" was discussed by Richard H. Tyner, who prophesied that the influence of the club will keep good government in Connecticut, prosperity in New Haven and promote a better condition of the people.

Mayor Hendrick rose to respond to "Our City" he was greeted with tumultuous applause, and at a suggestion three rousing cheers were given for him. He said that if he had been elected with the idea that he would be a speechmaker it was a grand mistake, yet it afforded him pleasure to meet with the friends of the Young Men's Republican club, and to congratulate them on their work in the past and the promise for the future. He was glad to say something for New Haven, the city in which he had been reared. He was proud of this noble City of Elms, of its old institution of learning, Yale university, of the churches, the old green with its historic reminiscences, and of our great industries. He hoped the future of the city would be even more prosperous than the past.

Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth very appropriately spoke on "Good Citizenship." He said that he cast his first ballot before Petersburg, Va., for Abraham Lincoln, of which he was extremely proud. He did not think any other party in the city could get together such a fine body of intelligent young men, solid for good government. If ever he lost temper it was not with a politician hungry for spoil, but with the man who is indifferent to and knows little of what is going on in politics or anything else, and yet says the country is going to the dogs. If such men would take an interest in public affairs there would be less occasion to talk about the evils in our government.

"Political Economy as Taught in Our Universities," was described by W. A. Granville, an instructor in the Sheffield Scientific school. He claimed that there was no political preference in the way the subject was treated in college, and advised that the more this is taught the better it will be for the country.

James H. Macdonald, chairman of the republican town committee, gave a pointed talk on "The Results of Practical Politics." Mr. Macdonald said that some men came into politics to gratify ambition, but the members of the Young Men's Republican club came in because they believe in principle and the success of the grand old party. There is no better illustration of the value of practical politics than the splendid organization of the young republicans of this city with their heroic work, valuable service and great help to the republican party of Connecticut. There may be some republican clubs in the United States with more members, but no other club beats New Haven in its usefulness and practical work. It was formerly the custom to define the word practical as money; it now means work and organization. When he was called upon two years ago, after the party's overwhelming defeat, to take the chairmanship of the party in this city it was with much misgiving. He felt that the only hope of the republican party was in systematic organization, and every man doing his duty.

He had the hearty approval of the club, and much encouraged by this, he went to the city organization in a practical way. Many said when city elections were to be held that it was not worthy of work, as it was only a local affair, but this was the time to work and get a leverage. In conclusion he said the energetic work of the young men had borne fruit.

Mr. Macdonald touched on some really vital necessities in party work and that his work in this direction is improved by the party was shown by the three lusty cheers given as he rose to speak.

Other speeches were made by Town Agent Robert E. Baldwin on "Town Government," James P. Glynn, secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs, of Winsted, on "The State League," and Corporation Counsel William H. Ely, on "The Vote for a Protection Congressman," in which he spoke the sterling qualities of Mr. Sperry, and gave the reasons why the party choice had fallen on him, also why he was so overwhelmingly elected.

Well's orchestra furnished delightful music for the occasion and the Samelli Banjo club also played some fine selections. The De Koven Singing society under the leadership of Professor Geo. C. Stock sang some well adapted songs. Herbert E. Benton was to have responded to a toast, but was unable to be present and sent a letter of regret. The meeting concluded by the singing of good old "America."

The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, strips of which were stretched from the sides to the center, where they were held up by a huge rossette of red, white and blue. The rear wall of the room was decorated with a life-size portrait of Abraham Lincoln, about which were draped the national colors in graceful folds.

At the conclusion of the scheduled speeches Congressman-elect Sperry was requested to make a speech and spoke a few eloquent words, highly eulogizing Lincoln and pointing to him as an example for young republicans and all young Americans of to-day.

The committee of arrangements was composed as follows: James A. Howarth, chairman; Howard El. Adt, Henry Hopkins, Winifred P. Lincoln, George L. Burton, John F. Gaffey and James R. Lyon.

By the Fairbanks Mission Society.

The Fairbanks Mission society of Dwight Place church give an entertainment of Madame Plunkett's wax works this evening at the church. A small price of admission will be charged. The proceeds will be used for the carpet fund of the church.

A NOTED LADY DEAD.

A Frequent Visitor Here—Prominent in the Village Improvement Society Movement—Founded the First of These Societies in the United States.

Mrs. Mary Hopkins Goodrich died at Lakewood yesterday after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was a native of Stockbridge, Mass., and a descendant of John Sargent, first missionary to the Indians from that place. She was a cousin of the late President Mark Hopkins of Williams college and one of his most intimate friends. She married in 1858 the late Hon. John Z. Goodrich, for many years a member of congress from Berkshire county. She acquired a national fame by founding the first village improvement society in this country. For many years the Laurel Hill association of Stockbridge has been considered the parent of all similar associations in the land. During recent years she has frequently lodged in this city as the guest of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph R. French, principal of Lovell school. The deceased would have been eighty-one years of age a few days. The funeral will be at Stockbridge on Friday afternoon.

FOUR TO DIE.

Capital Punishment Has Been Decided Upon.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, has received an official communication from his government, stating that up to January 30 the court martial, which is trying the insurrectionists at Honolulu, had rendered decisions in twenty-two cases. Sentences of capital punishment have been delivered in the cases of B. W. Wilcox, Samuel Nowlin, F. H. Bertlemann, G. Gulic, W. H. Rickard and W. T. Seward.

The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, as follows: T. B. Walker, life imprisonment; V. H. Greig and Louis Marshall, twenty years; Thomas E. Pook, Robert Palau and Joseph Clark, ten years; Kaua and Kikahia, eight years; Abraham, seven years, and W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, Lot Lane, Kalonia, M. Widdfield, five years.

Fines in addition to the imprisonment were imposed in a number of these cases.

Want Prisoners Released.

London, Feb. 12.—The lord mayor and high sheriff of the city of Dublin appeared before the bar of the house of commons to-day and presented a petition for the release of Irish political prisoners.

She Encountered Heavy Weather.

New York, Feb. 12.—The steamer Waska, which left Wilmington, N. C., February 7, with phosphate rock and cotton for Berwick, Eng., arrived at the bar here at 4:30 p. m. From the time of leaving port she had strong northeast gales, increasing gradually to hurricane force and accompanied by snow and tremendous seas, which broke continually over the ship and stove in one lifeboat and smashed decks. The steamer ran short of coal on February 11 at 8 a. m., when seventy miles east of Cape Henry. She then struck the heavy shoals of the club, and, much encouraged by this, she went to the city organization in a practical way.

FIRE AT THE CLOCK SHOP.

BIG KILN DRY BURNED AND MUCH COSTLY LUMBER.

Fire Discovered by a Clerk—Throws About Three Hundred Men Out of Work—Building Fully Insured—Loss Estimated About Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

The alarm from the private box No. 46, which was sounded at about 6:15 o'clock last night, was for a fire in the kiln dry and adjoining rooms at the New Haven Clock company's works. The kiln dry building is in the rear of the main office, which is on Hamilton street. Fred Bradley, a clerk in the office on the top floor of the Hamilton street building, saw flames shooting out from the top of the building and ran down into the main office and informed G. M. Whitney, another clerk, who rang the alarm. The fire was also discovered by Patrick Reynolds, a night watchman, who ran up the yard and was at the box when Mr. Whitney pulled it. W. W. Newman, a teamster in the employ of the company, was putting his horse in the barn when he saw the fire and ran across the street and opened the gates just as the firemen arrived. He directed the firemen through the yard and into the burning building, and opened a skylight for the hose to be put through. As soon as Chief Kennedy arrived and saw the nature of the fire he had a second alarm sent in. The building's contents were mostly destroyed by the fire. The work in the building are intact. The building was used for drying and seasoning the lumber used in the manufacture of clocks. There was besides other valuable lumber about 50,000 feet of mahogany, black walnut and rosewood in the building. President S. A. Galpin estimated the loss by the fire at \$20,000 to \$25,000. The lumber was worth from \$50 to \$120 a 1,000 feet. The whole plant is insured for about \$300,000 to \$400,000 through New Haven insurance agents. The insurance on the burned building was about \$10,000. The company employs about 500 men, and the fire will throw about one-half of the force out of employment temporarily.

The orders the company now has for clocks do not call for clocks with wood casings, so they will be able to resume shortly. It was reported last evening that the company has a new order calling for 1,000 clocks a day for several weeks.

The drying room of the kiln is situated over the boiler and engine room. This woodwork part of the factory closed at 4:30 p. m., and there was no one at work in the building where the fire was at the time it started. Mr. Dwight C. Beach is engineer at the factory. He was home at the time of the fire, as was also the fireman. The building has been on fire several times before. It was thought that the fire last night was caused by spontaneous combustion. The firemen did creditable work keeping the fire from spreading to any other buildings.

The employees on the brass work department and the finishing department will probably continue at work.

The new order issued by Superintendent of Police Smith for sergeants to attend large fires took effect in good shape last night. A little trouble was had in getting the crowds back to put up the fire ropes, but when they were up no one could pass unless a fireman or some one well known to the police. Ropes were stretched across at the corner of St. John and Hamilton streets, also at the corner of St. John and Wallace streets, and in front of the office on Hamilton street, keeping St. John and Hamilton streets entirely clear from the crowds. There were no arrests made during the fire. The officers and sergeants deserve a good deal of credit.

THEY WANT TO GET BACK.

The Trolley Car Strikers of Brooklyn Tired of the Fight.

Brooklyn, Feb. 12.—Judge Tighe and ex-Assemblyman Graham, on behalf of District assembly No. 75, to-day called on President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights railroad and offered a proposition to the effect that the men be taken back. Messrs. Tighe and Graham were closeted with Mr. Lewis and the directors of the company for two hours.

The men ask for nothing more than that they be given a chance to go to work, and they waive all the demands they made when they went on strike. They ask, however, that when a non-union man leaves the company, his car be given to the oldest man in the company's employ. President Lewis promised to answer the proposition to-morrow.

The board of directors afterwards held a regular monthly meeting. It is said that the proposition made by the men was talked about, and that all the directors seemed to be satisfied with it.

HARVARD CREW AT PRACTICE.

The Position of the Crew as It Rowed Last Night.

Boston, Feb. 12.—Hereafter the daily practice of the Harvard varsity crew will be on Monday. All who desire will be admitted to the rowing room and on other days spectators will be allowed to watch the practice from the window which overlooks the room. The crew rowed to-day in this order:

Stroke, Hollister; No. 7, Perkins; No. 6, S. H. Stevenson; No. 5, Manning; No. 4, Shepard; No. 3, Lewis; No. 2, Bullard, and Watrous; how, Watson.

Voted a Gold Medal.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The directors of the Generale Transatlantique Steamship company have voted a gold medal to Captain Baudouin of the steamer La Gasconne, and have adopted resolutions expressing their felicitations on the skill, courage and sang froid shown by him on the perilous voyage just ended.